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# SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION.

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## Good News for Herald Readers

This paper has decided on an increase of size!  
It will make the paper bigger and better—the third increase in page form since the paper made its bow to the public as the official organ of the Social Democratic Party of America (now the Socialist Party in some states) way back in 1898! How well we remember its first issue—five columns to the page—it was small but beloved!  
The second year it was enlarged to six columns—now we have outlived that and it will be seven columns after Feb. 14! Three cheers for The Herald!!! Besides this, several pages will be added for local and state readers.  
But why? Someone may ask.  
Because it is necessary—no better reason could be asked for. The times demand it. The battle is a big one. These are momentous days. A hard fight now will save many ACTUAL BATTLES in the future. The last election showed that a great army of voters in this country not only know what Socialism is, but are enlisted in the ranks to help vote it in. But of the rest of the people there is a large number who are willing to learn about Socialism. There are others whose economic condition is such that they ought to know about Socialism. Literature is needed to take the message to them. That literature must be of the best.  
Next week we will tell you of some of the special features that will appear in the enlarged Herald, and of the corps of writers of note who will help make its pages glow.  
We mean to make The Herald a complete Socialist weekly; the best for propaganda, the best for the home, the best for workers and for strangers. More than that it will continue to be Democratic Socialism that we expound; not revolutionary, but thoroughly in accord with the latest thought in the international socialist movement of the world. It has stood for this from the day it was started. At that time the Socialist movement in the United States was practically at a standstill. This was because of wrong tactics, wrong methods of spreading the light and an attempt to inculcate a narrow, sectarian, and therefore a sectarian conception of Socialism. This paper was the mouthpiece of the so-called Debs' movement which succeeded in making Socialism native to the soil and starting it on its all-conquering mission, of making it worthy of the home and brainy men who gave it a purpose in the world.  
Out on this pledge, sign and mail TODAY.

**PLEDGE.**  
TO THE MILWAUKEE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.,  
614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 1903.

I hereby pledge myself to contribute the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ each month for one year for the establishment and maintenance of an enlarged Herald.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

Out on this pledge, sign and mail TODAY.  
And now a direct word to our comrades. It is our part to plan and help provide the means of war, the means by which propaganda can be carried on. Instead of our urging on the comrades to do their part, the comrades should read us. They do it, so we are not complaining. But we must work in union.  
To the branches of the party we urge that all possible effort be made to disperse of stock in the paper. Give us as far-reaching an ownership as possible. A share is 85 and it carries with it a life subscription to the paper. Also see pledges for donations (local comrades can get blanks at this office) and show all, comrades for subscribers.  
To the unions we would say much the same thing. Become part proprietors in the work of spreading emancipating literature. Get as many subscribers as possible, for we intend to make the enlarged Herald second to none in the way of union news. Better still, we shall always fight the battle of organized labor against capitalism.  
To Milwaukee friends we call attention to the plan to hold a meeting to organize a Herald army of workers, at a date to be announced later. State readers should also form local organizations, so that the seed of Socialism can be systematically planted. Concomitant committees should be appointed—and especially in Wisconsin where the comrades already see the advantage of having a national paper published in their midst.  
To work! To work!!!

What a mutiny. Great are the exploiters! These are prophetic times. The street car company knows it. It is no wonder capitalism is becoming alarmed. The present exasperation of the populace over the coal outrage is only a trampling for further things. When the people of Milwaukee turn upon the street railway system and demand, too, that it shall be municipal property, run for and by the people, the soulless crew that have been harvesting our nickels these many years for a service that has not accommodated the people or given the car employee a living treatment, will have their own sins to blame for it. It is not such a far step from demanding municipal coal and wood to demanding municipal street cars.  
On one of the coldest evenings of last week the editor of the Herald took note of the way the car company handled the 6 o'clock crowd. Not one car passed the station. The cars were packed with desperate people that those on the outside kept missing their footing and falling off. Even women were in the hunches of humanity that clung to the steps. Not a car but was thus crowded—and why? Simply because the company will not run cars enough to accommodate the people. Think of the cruelty of forcing men not actually dressed for such long exposure to the cold to ride in a bitter wind for miles in such a way! And to show the bad management and the inadequacy of the service, the company hunches as many of its cars as it can downtown to take care of the 6 o'clock home-going crowd, with the result that from 6 to 7 the numbers of cars bound for downtown are few and far between. On this particular evening of

which we speak the cars on the State street line were 10 and some even 15 minutes apart! People wishing to ride down town were forced to stand in the cold waiting for a car for such lengths of time. The company expects its unpaid employees to be "enthusiastically courteous" to the patrons, but how does it treat those patrons itself!

Like other "philanthropists" of its class, the street car company always gains by its generosity. When the penny-hour raise was "voluntarily" granted last year it was soon followed by an order by which sixteen crews did the work formerly required of twenty! The recent raise came as an ominous one to the men. They know that a killing time card for the spring will follow. It means two or three more turns in the men on the sick list which they work. The men on the sick list always form a large number—and their pay always stops meantime. This spring the number is sure to increase.

Do you know what would happen if the city acquired the street car service? Let the facts fall from your eyes. Listen to what happened in the city of Glasgow:

A private corporation of profit greedy capitalists had a lease of the street car service in Glasgow from 1871 to 1894. They gave bad service, and paid poor wages, naturally, and when they could not come to terms with the city over an extension of the franchise, the city gave them the right about and undertook the work of running street cars itself. When the company's lease expired the city put on a new service of cars, brand new and in every way better than the old. The private company ran opposition has lines to try and block the city's game, but the city surmounted all difficulties. One-penny fares were arranged, longer rides were given for 2 cents, wages were raised and hours shortened and free uniforms provided. The city's service was so good at the end of the year, in spite of all this, that it was a profit of \$120,000, showing that wages could have been raised still higher and the fares lowered still lower. Many more people made use of the cars and where there were 170 cars under the private company, there were 322 under the management by the people. On the basis of last year's business, had the private company still kept its franchise, no work of the Milwaukee street car system is owned by Eastern capital and is considered double-distilled "gilt-edge" property!

In the recent election the Democrats put up John F. Donovan as a candidate in the Fourth Wisconsin district, but without a platform. Mr. Donovan let out his own platform and filled it full of what he thought was bait for Socialists. But he was beaten just the same. Last week he spoke at a Democratic banquet in Chicago and got off the following piece of "straight-laced" wisdom:

"Let us be true to ourselves. Too long has Democracy been offering popular medicine as a cure for the ills that beset the body politic. Too long has Democracy been dishing with and absorbing the lams and fallacies which now seem so potent and new. It is time to adopt legislation, inevitable, mark for state Socialism, to the discouragement and destruction of individual effort. For while Republican paternalism is vicious, state Socialism is criminal."  
Oh, these conscienceless politicians!

The Milwaukee Gaslight Company has been limiting its sale of coke and has required people to stand in line and take their turns at putting in orders. For the past two weeks people have formed lines a half block long waiting for their share. These lines have formed during the day and lasted through the night waiting for the opening hour in the early morning. One of the coldest days this week a man 84 years of age was in line. On Monday, when the thermometer was at zero, two women were in the line. One of them had been in the line for three days. She had been in the line in order to get fuel. One woman stood in line all night and then when she got to the window in her turn in the morning the limit of sales had been reached and she turned away empty-handed. Should she develop pneumonia, no one would be to blame, of course! But then it is only the common herd who are thus treated under the capitalist system! If the so-called "respectables" were forced to stand in line on the street in zero weather a fearful howl would go up from the press and the public. If the woman in line had been Mrs. Cowdery, for instance (and we have a right to be offensive personal in this instance) it would be talked about all over the country, and the gas company would be ordered by the mayor or the state board of health to make a shelter for those in line or make other provision so as to treat them like human beings!

## How Milwaukee Socialists Forced the City to Relieve (?) the Coal Situation!

Whereas: The action now proposed by bank and coal owners in the nature of temporary relief, and is taken to stop the clamor of the people whose patience is becoming worn out by the barefaced and shameless greed of the capitalist class on the one hand and the time-serving, office-seeking ambition of the onerous politicians on the other hand; therefore be it

Resolved: That we demand of the State Board of Health, that in case the actions of the coal and coke owners should prove insufficient for the rapidly growing needs of the people, they, the State Board of Health, shall take possession of the existing supplies of coal in the vicinity where needed, and distribute the same in such manner as may best preserve the health and lives of the people. Be it also

Resolved: That we demand of the Mayor and City Council of the City of Milwaukee that they shall immediately take such measures as will lead to the establishment of a Municipal Coal and Wood Yard, for the furnishing of fuel to the people at cost as much of a necessity in this climate as the furnishing of water and light, and as properly within the province of the municipality.

Resolved: That we demand of the Governor and State Legislature of the State of Wisconsin, that they shall immediately enact such measures as will empower every incorporated city within this state to establish a Municipal Coal and Wood Yard, for the furnishing of coal and wood to the people at cost. Be it also

Resolved: That we demand of our representatives in Congress, and of the President of the United States, that steps be taken immediately which will settle the question of coal supply of the nation in the only final and just way for all the people; namely, by the immediate nationalization of the coal mines, and the peace of mind of the bankers—a cruel trick of course to play on the people in their extremity and distress; cruel, unspeakably cruel!

Since then the mayor's office has been crowded by people applying for the coal. Their names have been taken down and they have been told that they will be served in their turn WHEN THE COAL ARRIVES!

Still the incident is instructive. It shows that the only way the people can get activity out of the rulers is by moving themselves.

## The Catholic Church and Socialism.

It is vigorously claimed by the Roman Catholic Church that it will be the only reliable bulwark against the tides of Socialism, which to the minds of the best thinkers is going to be the next phase of Western civilization.  
A prominent writer has gone so far as to say that "One after the other all the statesmen and citizens who believe in the present order of things will be seeking shelter from the approaching storm by gathering under the canopy that surrounds the chair of Peter." That means, in other words, that the Catholic Church is to be the last refuge of capitalism.

Let us see whether this is true.  
There is Belgium, for instance. Belgium has for centuries been Catholic and "Papish" to the core. Belgium has a population of more than six millions of whom only fifteen thousand are Protestants and three thousand Jews. All the rest are Roman Catholic. There is a case of confessional solidarity. The Catholic Church has been the leading factor and force in the history of Belgium. With some few exceptional cases she has controlled the whole educational system of the country, especially the elementary and public schools.

Now, how has the Social Democracy fared in Catholic Belgium? Nearly one-third of all the votes cast have been given for the candidates of the Social Democrats, and we must remember that on the side of non-Socialistic candidates are found almost all the "plural votes"—it being the law in Belgium that the wealthy and educated classes and the priests exercise the right of "plural votes," i. e. their votes are counted two or three times. Belgium is becoming rapidly the Eldorado of the Social Revolution, although the Belgian Social Democrat, in so far as he has attended a school at all, has been a pupil in a Roman Catholic school supervised by the priest, and although in Belgium more than a million Catholic sermons and catechetical lectures are delivered each year, so that the country has rightly been called the "land of cloister and clergy."

The progress of the Social Democratic party has been just as remarkable in Italy and Austria—both of them Catholic countries.

And we Socialists cannot see how this can be far otherwise. In opposing Socialism the Catholic Church is compelled to turn its back upon the teachings of early Christianity.

The Socialists demand that capital and the instruments of production shall be socialized. Christianity from the very beginning has insisted that private property is not absolute; that it is held in trust for the good of society; and that the application of a portion for the benefit of those in need is a duty of strict justice—debitum legale (a legal debt) says Aquinas, the great Roman Catholic theologian. That "right to existence" which is one of the foundations of Socialism, is fully recognized by the Catholic Church, we are told by eminent Catholic writers.

Now this right being recognized, it belongs to the primary sphere of natural rights and it therefore overrides the right to private property, which belongs to the secondary sphere, if the two come into conflict. Hence the Catholic doctrine that extreme necessity makes all things common and that he who, through no fault of his own, is in danger of perishing by hunger or cold, may without sin take from another against that other's will (etiam invito domino) what is necessary for the maintenance of life.

Once more: The Socialists protest against the rampant egotistical individualism of the age, against the exploitation of man by his fellow man, against the treatment of laborers as mere chattels, as only so much muscle and physical power. Socialists deny the position that in industrial relations can only be regulated by supply and demand, by what is called "free" competition, by the conditions of trade and private profit.

And the Catholic Church also claims to lift up her voice against the view that labor is mere merchandise. Prominent Catholic writers like Count de Mun denounce "l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme," as the powerful French phrase has it, the exploitation of workmen by the capitalists. And so Leo XIII. in his Encyclical on Labor in 1891 (Rerum Novarum), said: "It is shameful and inhuman to treat men as mere chattels for the purpose of money-making, or to look upon them as only so much muscle and physical power."

We will admit that Pope Leo XIII. has gone back entirely on that famous Encyclical. But that makes very little difference. For there was an essential opposition between the solution proposed even on the basis of that document and the Socialist solution.

The Catholic Church wants to leave the production and distribution in the possession of the capitalist class as it is now. But this capitalist class is to give by "charity" and by "alms" to the "poor" as much as it sees fit for the sake of religion.

The Socialists, on the other hand, declare that this question is not a religious problem, in fact that it is purely a politico-economic question which has very little and only indirectly to do with religion, i. e. in as much that it is almost impossible to be a truly good and honest Christian under the present system. The Socialists furthermore contend if Christianity, if the Catholic Church and its charity could have solved the problem, it had 1800 years' time to do so; yet as a matter of fact all reform and progress has been brought about only after a terrific struggle with the church.

The Socialists furthermore point out that the question being purely economic and political ought to be dealt with as such. The Socialists, accordingly, propose the change in the mechanism of society which has been made necessary by the invention and application of machinery, by the concentration of wealth and the formation of the trusts. This change will NOT mean the "division of property," the plunder of the HABENTES for the benefit of the NON-HABENTES. It will simply mean the expropriation of expropriators, the restitution of the means of production to those who use them. It will restore property to all, without virtually taking anything from anybody which he can beneficially use. This restitution can only take place collectively, and it will reduce life to make it possible for everybody to live on his own life and to develop his personality, as long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

In other words, it is a question whether this civilization is to develop further upon a higher plane and accept Socialism—or whether we are to go back to the barbarism of the middle ages and possibly to anarchy. The trend of events and the development of economic conditions favor Socialism. Will the Catholic Church be strong enough to oppose it? As I have pointed out at the beginning of this article, if we are to judge by the run of events in Belgium, France, Italy and Austria, the Catholic Church will not be strong enough.

Victor L. Berger.

The Milwaukee Sentinel interviewed Comrade Victor L. Berger on the coal situation, with reference to the call for a national "get-coal" conference at Washington. He said:  
"Everyone will admit the situation is most serious. Something ought to be done. In fact, something must be done. The Detroit convention, while it did not accomplish all that could be desired, had some effect in agitating the question, and agitation is a necessary cause."  
"I believe such a convention as Mr. Maybury can do no harm. It will have an effect of making our President and the Congress show their hands in the matter, and may secure some relief. Proper relief and immediate relief, however, can be secured by the government exercising its powers and sending for the people the coal supply and the railroads to rush it through to the places that need it so badly."

Senator Hoar touched a weak point in Socialism when he said it would reduce life to a dead level, and made a safe prediction that while it might do for China, it will never be a Yankee remedy.—Evening Wisconsin.

Here we have a brace of ignorances publicly purring their ignorance. Socialism is a public question, both United States senators and newspaper editors have no excuse for being ignorant on the subject. It is stupidity to say Socialism might do for China, when in point of fact Socialism can only come as a successor to capitalism, as the common ownership of the forces of machine production is not possible in a country that has not passed through the developing and organizing era of capitalism—undoubtedly China has not. There's an awful lot of ignorance in high places.

The city of South Milwaukee cast 70 votes for Socialism at the recent election, a gain of 62. The capitalist press reported the vote the other day as 2, and some thoughtless people in that place have been twitting our comrades on their "poor success." The joke is on them, however.

## EXTRA

WE GET THE CITY OF HAVERHILL AFTER ALL!  
At the moment of going to press the following telegram is received:  
Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—Frederic Heath, editor Social Democratic Herald, Milwaukee: The supreme court gives the Socialists the decision in Haverhill majority case.  
William Mallory.  
At the municipal elections in the Massachusetts cities December 2 last, the Socialists carried the city of Brockton, but failed in the city of Haverhill by 14 votes, due to the gross frauds such as capitalist politicians are proficient in. The Socialists took the matter into the courts, with the above result. Comrade Parkman B. Flanders, Social Democrat, is therefore the new mayor of Haverhill.



## Social Democratic Herald.

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**MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, JAN. 17, 1903.**

If you are receiving this paper without having subscribed for it, we ask you to remember that it has been paid for by a friend.

## VALUE OF A LABOR PAPER TO THE ADVERTISER.

"A labor paper is a far better advertising medium than any other daily newspaper. It is read by the laboring class, and the laboring class is the class that spends the most money. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 10,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 10,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 20,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 20,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 40,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 40,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 80,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 80,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 10,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 10,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 20,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 20,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 40,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 40,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 81,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 81,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 163,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 163,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 327,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 327,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 655,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 655,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,310,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,310,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,621,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,621,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,242,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,242,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 10,485,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 10,485,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 20,971,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 20,971,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 41,943,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 41,943,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 83,886,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 83,886,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 167,772,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 167,772,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 335,544,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 335,544,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 671,088,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 671,088,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,342,177,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,342,177,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,684,354,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,684,354,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,368,709,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,368,709,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 10,737,418,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 10,737,418,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 21,474,836,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 21,474,836,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 42,949,672,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 42,949,672,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 85,899,345,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 85,899,345,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 171,798,691,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 171,798,691,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 343,597,383,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 343,597,383,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 687,194,767,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 687,194,767,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,374,389,534,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,374,389,534,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,748,779,069,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,748,779,069,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,497,558,138,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,497,558,138,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 10,995,116,277,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 10,995,116,277,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 21,990,232,555,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 21,990,232,555,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 43,980,465,111,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 43,980,465,111,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 87,960,930,222,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 87,960,930,222,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 175,921,860,444,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 175,921,860,444,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 351,843,720,888,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 351,843,720,888,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 703,687,441,776,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 703,687,441,776,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,407,374,883,553,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,407,374,883,553,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,814,749,767,106,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,814,749,767,106,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,629,499,534,213,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,629,499,534,213,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 11,258,999,068,426,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 11,258,999,068,426,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 22,517,998,136,852,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 22,517,998,136,852,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 45,035,996,273,704,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 45,035,996,273,704,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 90,071,992,547,409,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 90,071,992,547,409,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 180,143,985,094,819,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 180,143,985,094,819,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 360,287,970,189,639,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 360,287,970,189,639,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 720,575,940,379,279,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 720,575,940,379,279,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,441,151,880,758,558,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,441,151,880,758,558,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,882,303,761,517,117,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,882,303,761,517,117,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,764,607,523,034,234,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,764,607,523,034,234,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 11,529,215,046,068,469,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 11,529,215,046,068,469,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 23,058,430,092,136,939,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 23,058,430,092,136,939,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 46,116,860,184,273,879,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 46,116,860,184,273,879,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 92,233,720,368,547,758,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 92,233,720,368,547,758,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 184,467,440,737,095,516,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 184,467,440,737,095,516,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 368,934,881,474,191,032,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 368,934,881,474,191,032,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 737,869,762,948,382,064,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 737,869,762,948,382,064,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,475,739,525,896,764,129,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,475,739,525,896,764,129,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 2,951,479,051,793,528,258,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 2,951,479,051,793,528,258,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 5,902,958,103,587,056,517,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 5,902,958,103,587,056,517,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 11,805,916,207,174,113,034,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 11,805,916,207,174,113,034,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 23,611,832,414,348,226,068,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 23,611,832,414,348,226,068,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 47,223,664,828,696,452,136,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 47,223,664,828,696,452,136,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 94,447,329,657,392,904,273,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 94,447,329,657,392,904,273,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 188,894,659,314,785,808,547,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 188,894,659,314,785,808,547,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 377,789,318,629,571,617,095,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 377,789,318,629,571,617,095,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 755,578,637,259,143,234,191,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 755,578,637,259,143,234,191,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,511,157,274,518,286,468,382,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,511,157,274,518,286,468,382,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,022,314,549,036,572,936,765,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,022,314,549,036,572,936,765,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,044,629,098,073,145,873,530,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,044,629,098,073,145,873,530,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 12,089,258,196,146,291,747,061,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 12,089,258,196,146,291,747,061,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 24,178,516,392,292,583,494,123,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 24,178,516,392,292,583,494,123,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 48,357,032,784,585,166,988,247,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 48,357,032,784,585,166,988,247,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 96,714,065,569,170,333,976,494,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 96,714,065,569,170,333,976,494,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 193,428,131,138,340,667,952,988,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 193,428,131,138,340,667,952,988,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 386,856,262,276,681,335,905,976,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 386,856,262,276,681,335,905,976,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 773,712,524,553,362,671,811,952,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 773,712,524,553,362,671,811,952,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,547,425,049,106,725,343,623,825,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,547,425,049,106,725,343,623,825,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,094,850,098,213,450,687,247,650,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,094,850,098,213,450,687,247,650,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,189,700,196,426,901,374,495,301,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,189,700,196,426,901,374,495,301,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 12,379,400,392,853,802,748,990,602,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 12,379,400,392,853,802,748,990,602,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 24,758,800,785,707,605,497,981,204,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 24,758,800,785,707,605,497,981,204,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 49,517,601,571,415,210,995,962,408,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 49,517,601,571,415,210,995,962,408,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 99,035,203,142,830,421,991,924,817,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 99,035,203,142,830,421,991,924,817,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 198,070,406,285,660,843,983,849,635,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 198,070,406,285,660,843,983,849,635,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 396,140,812,571,321,687,967,699,271,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 396,140,812,571,321,687,967,699,271,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 792,281,625,142,643,375,935,398,543,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 792,281,625,142,643,375,935,398,543,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,584,563,250,285,286,751,870,797,086,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,584,563,250,285,286,751,870,797,086,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,169,126,500,570,573,503,741,594,173,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,169,126,500,570,573,503,741,594,173,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,338,253,001,141,147,007,483,188,346,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,338,253,001,141,147,007,483,188,346,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 12,676,506,002,282,294,014,966,376,693,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 12,676,506,002,282,294,014,966,376,693,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 25,353,012,004,564,588,029,932,753,387,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 25,353,012,004,564,588,029,932,753,387,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 50,706,024,009,129,176,059,865,506,775,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 50,706,024,009,129,176,059,865,506,775,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 101,412,048,018,258,352,119,731,013,550,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 101,412,048,018,258,352,119,731,013,550,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 202,824,096,036,516,704,239,462,027,100,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 202,824,096,036,516,704,239,462,027,100,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 405,648,192,073,033,408,478,924,054,200,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 405,648,192,073,033,408,478,924,054,200,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 811,296,384,146,066,816,957,848,108,400,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 811,296,384,146,066,816,957,848,108,400,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,622,592,768,292,133,633,915,696,216,801,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,622,592,768,292,133,633,915,696,216,801,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,245,185,536,584,267,267,831,392,433,602,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,245,185,536,584,267,267,831,392,433,602,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,490,371,073,168,534,535,662,784,867,205,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,490,371,073,168,534,535,662,784,867,205,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 12,980,742,146,337,069,071,325,569,734,410,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 12,980,742,146,337,069,071,325,569,734,410,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 25,961,484,292,674,138,142,651,139,468,820,480,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 25,961,484,292,674,138,142,651,139,468,820,480,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 51,922,968,585,348,276,285,302,278,937,640,960,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 51,922,968,585,348,276,285,302,278,937,640,960,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 103,845,937,170,696,552,570,604,557,875,281,920,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 103,845,937,170,696,552,570,604,557,875,281,920,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 207,691,874,341,393,105,141,211,115,750,563,840,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 207,691,874,341,393,105,141,211,115,750,563,840,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 415,383,748,682,786,210,282,422,231,501,127,680,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 415,383,748,682,786,210,282,422,231,501,127,680,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 830,767,497,365,572,420,564,844,463,002,255,360,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 830,767,497,365,572,420,564,844,463,002,255,360,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,661,534,994,731,144,841,129,688,926,004,510,720,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,661,534,994,731,144,841,129,688,926,004,510,720,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,323,069,989,462,289,682,259,377,852,009,021,440,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,323,069,989,462,289,682,259,377,852,009,021,440,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,646,139,978,924,579,364,518,755,704,018,042,880,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,646,139,978,924,579,364,518,755,704,018,042,880,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 13,292,279,957,849,158,729,037,511,408,036,165,760,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 13,292,279,957,849,158,729,037,511,408,036,165,760,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 26,584,559,915,698,317,458,074,022,816,072,331,520,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 26,584,559,915,698,317,458,074,022,816,072,331,520,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 53,169,119,831,396,634,916,148,045,632,144,663,040,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 53,169,119,831,396,634,916,148,045,632,144,663,040,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 106,338,239,662,793,269,832,296,091,268,289,326,080,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 106,338,239,662,793,269,832,296,091,268,289,326,080,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 212,676,479,325,586,539,664,592,182,536,578,652,160,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 212,676,479,325,586,539,664,592,182,536,578,652,160,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 425,352,958,651,173,079,329,184,365,073,157,304,320,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 425,352,958,651,173,079,329,184,365,073,157,304,320,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 850,705,917,302,346,158,658,368,730,146,314,608,640,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 850,705,917,302,346,158,658,368,730,146,314,608,640,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 1,701,411,834,604,692,317,316,737,460,292,629,217,280,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 1,701,411,834,604,692,317,316,737,460,292,629,217,280,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 3,402,823,669,209,384,634,633,474,920,585,254,434,560,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 3,402,823,669,209,384,634,633,474,920,585,254,434,560,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 6,805,647,338,418,769,269,266,949,841,170,508,869,120,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 6,805,647,338,418,769,269,266,949,841,170,508,869,120,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 13,611,294,676,837,538,538,533,899,682,341,017,738,240,000 readers. A labor paper, for instance, with 13,611,294,676,837,538,538,533,899,682,341,017,738,240,000 subscribers, will bring the advertiser a return of 27,222,589,353,675,077,077,067,799,364,682,034,47



# Socialism The Foundation and Fulfillment of American Ideals.

The following is from an address made by Dr. H. A. Gibbs, one of the leading Socialists of Massachusetts, at a meeting of the "Socialist New England" held at the Hotel New England, Boston, on the 10th of September, 1901.

I cannot divest from my mind the thought that we have been making history here in Massachusetts this year. We have witnessed many historic and memorable scenes, but none more so than the one which has just been witnessed here on the 10th of September, and are being witnessed here before our very eyes to-day.

One hundred and twenty-eight years ago, on this hillside, almost within reach of your voice, our fathers fought the battle of the first American Revolution, and here on the same soil of Massachusetts has been fought the battle

of Hill of the new Revolution. I do not believe that this is a mere accident. I believe that there is a direct and vital connection between these revolutions. I believe that they are actuated by the same purpose and appeal to the same spirit, for Socialism is not only in harmony with the highest ideals of American life and American character, but Socialism is also the logical and inevitable culmination of the struggles and triumphs of our fathers.

Socialism comes as the fullest consummation of the work of those men, who amid the snows and storms of December, laid the broad and deep foundations of civil and religious liberty. Socialism comes as the fullest consummation of the work of those men, who at Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill laid down their lives, in willing sacrifice, in order that they might establish here in America a government of the people, for the people and by the people.

Socialism comes as the fullest consum-

mation of the work of those men who along the grassy slopes of Gettysburg, in the prison pens of Libby and Andersonville, on a thousand battle fields throughout the sunny Southland, laid down their lives, a willing sacrifice, in order that this government established by their fathers and our fathers might not perish off the earth.

Socialism comes not to destroy, but to fulfill all those ideals for which our fathers and our forefathers fought. They lived up to the light they had. They struggled for the truth as they saw it, but ours is the clearer light, ours is the broader truth, ours is the higher ideal, and ours, therefore, is the greater duty and the greater responsibility.

Our fathers fought that they might bring freedom to the black slave, but we have learned that that struggle only changed the form of slavery, the substance of slavery still remains under our wage system, and capitalism has fared its fetters on black and white alike. Our forefathers thought that they had established here in America institutions

of civil and religious liberty, but we have learned that there can be no such thing as civil liberty, no such thing as religious liberty, no such thing as economic liberty, side by side with economic inequality, political inequality and economic slavery, can ever exist side by side, and either we must now go forward and establish here in America a nation of freemen, economically free, or else the work of our fathers must count for naught and this government of the people, for the people and by the people will become a jest and a reproach among the nations of the earth.

Comrades, this is the task that confronts us. This is the great unfinished work of our fathers which is laid upon our shoulders. To preserve intact all the wonderful machinery of modern production, which would assure an abundance to all to establish here in America a nation of freemen in its fullest sense; to restore back to mankind that normal condition of economic equality and economic brotherhood, upon which foundation alone can be reared an abiding

structure of civil and religious liberty; this is the mission of the working class in the present class struggle. For this purpose it is marshalling its hosts under the banner of Socialism in every country and every clime; this is the animating spirit as it is the inevitable outcome of this second revolution, whose Bunker Hill has been fought on the sacred and historic soil of Massachusetts.

They tell us that Socialism is not American; that it is a foreign exotic which must be stamped out of Massachusetts. Stamp Socialism out of Massachusetts? Aye, when you can stamp out the sacred traditions of Concord, of Lexington and of Bunker Hill; when you can stamp that spirit of liberty and freedom out of American life and American character; then, and not till then, will Socialism be stamped out of Massachusetts, for here in the Old Bay State, where the very mountains and valleys speak to us of liberty, where the very air is fragrant with the incense of freedom, here in the Old Bay State

we have consecrated ourselves to the task of giving to this nation, and not merely to this nation but to the whole grand brotherhood of nations, a new birth of economic freedom, a freedom which shall not destroy, but which shall only round out and complete and fulfill all those ideals for which our fathers fought.

Massachusetts has spoken this year and spoken with no uncertain sound. It is the same voice that was heard at Concord and Lexington and Bunker Hill. It is the voice of Adams and of Wendell Phillips that comes back to us from the walls of this historic hall tonight, and it shall increase in volume until it becomes the victor song of a triumphant majority bringing hope and cheer and emancipation to the toiling masses throughout the world.

"The voice of Massachusetts! Of her free sons and daughters, Deep calling unto deep aloud,—the sound of many waters! Against the burden of that voice what tyrant power shall stand? No fetters in the Bay State! No wage-slave in our land."

## Who Keeps the Rich? By Robert Blatchford.

There is one excuse which is still too common made for the extravagance of the rich, and that is the excuse that "The money is the excuse that the rich finds employment for the poor."

It is a ridiculous excuse, and there is no economist in the world who would not laugh at it. But the capitalists and every newspaper writer still think it is good enough to mislead or silence the people with.

As to the ONLY excuse the rich have to offer for their wasteful expenditure and costly idleness, it is worth while taking pains to convince the workers that it is no excuse at all. Indeed, I regard it as a matter of great importance that this subject of luxury and labor should be thoroughly understood by the people.

Now is this rich man's excuse as it is stated by the Duke of Argyll some years ago—and it is still up-to-date:

"I have no doubt at all that the duke himself believed that statement, and I am sure there are hundreds of eminent persons still alive who are no wiser than he."

The duke is quite correct in saying that "the more the wants of the rich are multiplied, the more employment there will be for the people. But after all, that only means that the more the rich waste, the harder the poor must work."

The fact is, the duke has omitted the most essential factor from the sum; he does not say how the rich man gets his money, nor from whom he gets it. A big landowner may draw say, \$100,000 a year from his possessions in real estate.

Who pays the rent? The farmers or tenants. Who earns the rent? The tenant-farmers or laborers, which ever the case may be.

These men earn and pay the rent and the landlord takes it.

What does the landlord do with the rent? He spends it. We are told that in spending it in finding useful employment for the poor, and one intelligent newspaper says:

"A rich man cannot spend his money without finding useful employment for vast numbers of people who, without him, would starve."

This implies that the poor live on the rich. Now, I maintain that the rich live on the poor. Let us see.

The duke, we will say, buys food, clothing and lodging for himself, his family and his servants. He buys, let us say, a suit of clothes for himself. That suit of clothes is made by a tailor. And we are told that but for the duke the tailor would starve. Why?

The agricultural laborer is badly in need of clothes, cannot he give the tailor work? No, the laborer wants clothes, but he has no money. Why has he no money? Because the duke has taken his clothing money for rent!

Thus is the first place it is because the duke has taken the laborer's money that the tailor has no work. Then if the duke did not take the laborer's money the laborer could buy clothes? Yes. Then if the duke did not take the labor-

er's money the tailor would have work? Yes. Then it is not the duke's money, but the laborer's money, which keeps the tailor from starving? Yes. Then in this case the duke is of no use! He is worse than useless. The laborer, who earns the money, has no clothes and the idle duke has clothes.

So that what the duke really does is to take the earnings of the laborer and spend them on clothes for himself.

Now, suppose I said to a farmer or a workman, "You give me a dollar and I will find employment for a man to make cigars. I will smoke the cigars."

What would the farmer or the workman say? "Would he not say, 'Why should I employ you to smoke cigars which I pay for? If the cigar-maker wants work, why should I not employ him myself and smoke the cigars myself, since I am to pay for them?'"

Would that not be sense? And would not the laborer speak sense if he said to the duke: "Why should I employ you to wear out clothes which I pay for?"

But this is not the whole case against the duke. The duke does not spend all the rent in finding work for the poor. He spends a good deal of it on food and drink for himself and his dependents. This wealth is consumed—it is wasted, for it is consumed by men who produce nothing. And it all comes from the earnings of the men who pay the rent. If instead of giving it to the duke they could spend it on themselves, they would have more employment for the poor than the duke can, because they would be able to spend all that the duke and his many servants waste. Although the duke does find work for some people, he does not find work for all. There are always some out of work.

A few weeks since I saw an article in a weekly paper in which we were told that the thief was an indispensable member of society because he found employment for policemen, jailers, jail builders and other persons.

The excuse for the thief is as valid as the excuse for the duke. The thief finds plenty of employment for the people. But who pays the persons employed?

The police, the jailers and all other persons employed in catching, holding and feeding the thief are paid out of the taxes. Who pays the taxes? The public. The public has to not only support the police departments, but the thief as well.

Do they produce any wealth? No. They consume wealth, and the thief is so useful that if he did not exist, it would pay us better to feed the jailers and police for doing nothing than to fetch the thief back again to feed him as well.

Work is useless unless it be productive work. It would be work for a man to dig a hole and then fill it up again, but the work would be of no benefit to the nation. It would be work for a man to grow strawberries on which to feed the duke's donkey, but it would be useless work, because it would add nothing to the general store of wealth.

Policemen and jailers are men withdrawn from productive work to wait upon the consumption of the rich. They and many others, while very necessary under the present system, do not produce wealth, but they consume it, and the greater number of producers and the smaller the number of consumers the richer the state (the people collectively) must be. For which family would be the better—the family wherein ten earned wages and none wasted them, or the family in which two earned wages and eight spent them?

Do not imagine, as some do, that increased consuming is a blessing. It is the amount of wealth you produce that makes a people prosperous and the idle

rich man, who produces nothing, only makes his crime worse by spending a great deal.

The great mass of the workers lead mean, penurious and joyless lives. They crowd into small and inconvenient houses; they eat coarse and cheap food, when they do not go hungry; they drink adulterated beer and spirits; they wear cheap and shabby and poorly put together clothes; they ride in second-class cars, and the poorest cars on the street car lines are run in their localities; they sit in the worst seats in churches and theaters; and they stint their wives of rest, their children of education, and themselves of comfort and honor, that they may pay rent and afford interest and profit for the idle rich to spend in luxury and folly.

And if the workers complain, or display any signs of suspicion or discontent, they are told that the rich are keeping them.

That is NOT TRUE. It is the workers who are keeping the rich!

**The Rich Law Breakers.**

When the law today, through the accident of an occasional honest and public spirited lawyer, comes into collision with the capitalist class the law gets so battered up that its own makers would not recognize it.

In Ohio, where Frank Mounett while attorney general thought he was to enforce the law against the big criminals as well as the little ones, and compelled the supreme court to take cognizance of the fact that the Standard Oil Company was an outlaw, the Standard Oil Company almost died of laughter. The supreme court of Ohio ordered the Standard Oil Company to bring its books into court for examination. An inspection of the books would demonstrate whether or not the oil combination were illegal.

The Standard Oil Company burned its books and came into court the next day and blandly stated that it had none; it did not keep any.

The supreme court knew that the Standard Oil Company was lying; and the Standard Oil Company knew that it knew that it was lying, but the court would not believe Mr. Mounett because, you see, there was no evidence.

Mr. Mounett said publicly that the supreme court of Ohio had been bribed, and for this frightful calumny the supreme court did not even put Mr. Mounett in jail.

It did not dare to. Mr. Mounett could prove it.—F. H. Wentworth.

**Competition a Thing of the Past.**

The recently issued report of the international labor bureau says among other things: "It is not open to question that competition between railroad carriers which formerly prevailed has been largely suppressed, or at least

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are four words selected from an excellent article in a recent issue of the HERALD. Do you know what they mean? Can you define them? If not, you certainly could not have understood or enjoyed that article, and if you have not a Dictionary containing the definitions of these words, is this not ample proof that you should possess one of our.

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**What We Social Democrats Are After.**

The following is the national platform of the Social Democrats: The Social party of America, in its active assembly, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and its unity with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Therefore, the tools of production were always owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist and by the workers. The Democratic Socialists demand that the capitalist to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon him.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the workers; and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage slaves. The ever-powerful middle class is thereby disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The Socialists demand that the control of the means of production, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enable them to reduce the working man to a state of intellectual, moral and social inferiority, political subordination and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the needs of the working class are reckoned only for profit, without regard to the needs of the workers. The Socialists are encouraged and the destruction of the capitalist class is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their control over the production, and enhance their power at home.

For the same economic causes which dominate the capitalist class, the capitalist class will abolish the class of wage workers. And the Socialists demand that the capitalist class be abolished, and the working class be organized into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

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# Cleanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are Invited to get in Line.

## NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND.

Comrade A. W. Ricker of Iowa is now on the editorial staff of the Appeal to Reason.

The Rev. Thomas C. Wiswell, a Congregational preacher of Seattle, has joined the Socialists.

The nonists and Socialists in Brooklyn cleared over \$12,000 at their fair for the Labor Lyceum.

The Twelfth ward branch, Milwaukee, will give a social at their hall, 867 Kinross avenue, Saturday evening, January 31.

The new Socialist paper at Portland, Ore., will be partly owned by Carl Olson, whose work has been so much enjoyed in the West.

The national headquarters at St. Louis has issued local charters to New Orleans, Springfield, Vt., Montreal, Ark., and to Prairie Creek Mine, Ark.

Comrade Stols of Manitowish wrote a sharp letter to the Evening Wisconsin of Milwaukee last week in reply to a stupid piece of editorializing on Socialism.

The Southwestern Advocate of Enterprise, Kansas, has a new engraved heading. It is one of our most interesting exchanges. It was formerly published at Winfield in the same state.

Socialists in New York City held a monster mass meeting at Cooper Union with addresses by Prof. Herron, Ben Hanford and James F. Carey of Massachusetts. A big fair is being arranged.

Comrade Simons writes us that the Cramer library in Chicago has secured Prof. Richard T. Ely's collection of Socialist literature and papers which was formerly at Madison, Wis. It will be put in condition for reference and will be helpful to students of social science.

To break a dead lock in a vote to fill a vacancy in the State Board of Education, some of the aldermen cast their votes for Comrade Victor C. Bailey, who was put forward by the Socialists, thus making a Socialist representation of three in the body, Bailey being victorious.

The Clarion Club of Cincinnati has issued a very handsome prospectus for a course of lectures by Richard Le Gallienne, Dr. George D. Herron, Edwin Markham, Ernest H. Crosby, Eugene V. Debs, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, William Throston Brown, Bolton Hall, Franklin H. Wentworth and Marion Craig Wentworth.

Up to the present, D. M. Parry, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, has not accepted Editor Hayes of the Cleveland Citizen's challenge to debate. Parry attacked the A. F. of L. convention's vote for Socialism in an Associated Press dispatch, in which he charged the Socialists with all sorts of crimes and made a personal attack on Comrade Hayes.

Comrade M. Winchewsky of New York City, editor of Zuk, passed through Milwaukee last Sunday on a business trip to the West, finding time to clasp hands with old acquaintances in the movement, between trains. Comrade Winchewsky does not think that the attempt to bring a national convention will come to anything, and says that a growing sentiment in favor of state autonomy in the East.

"We gave the Union Labor party all the chance it desired to hold the local field as a workingman's party. It failed, in so far as it permitted alliances with the political tool of the capitalists, the Democratic party. We can now claim the field ourselves without the possibility of being attacked as opposing independent political action by the working class," says the San Francisco Advance.

In the course of an article on the recent agreement between the Socialists and the Labor party.

Rev. Thomas McGrady, who a short time ago resigned his church (St. Anthony's) in Bellevue, Ky., has decided to devote his time in the future to lecturing and writing in the interest of Socialism and the Socialist movement. Father McGrady has already spoken in many of the larger cities and his services are in great demand at this early date. Last week he spoke to the largest audience ever congregated to hear a Socialist speaker in Cincinnati and the 3000 people

applauded him time and again as he so forcibly stated why he had taken the position that he has.

Comrades Franklin and Marion Wentworth of Chicago are to make a tour of Massachusetts. Their dates for January are: Ware, 21; Haverhill, 22, 23; Whitman, 24; Boston (Paine Memorial Hall), 25; and Lynn, 26. They then go on to Maine, being at Lewiston, January 29 and 30. One the way East they will speak in Rochester on January 18 and also in Concord, New Hampshire, at the church in that city. On their way from the East back to Chicago several dates will be filled.

The Herald is in receipt of a copy of long resolutions passed by the city central committee of St. Louis, in which disapproval is expressed at the defense of the fusion in California by Comrade Leon Greenbaum, E. Val. Putnam, James S. Roche and M. Ballard Dunn, editor of the Missouri Socialist, and calling on the national committee to move them as officers of the national party. The copy sent us is scarcely legible in all parts and also its length precludes its publication in full, but the above gives a correct idea of it. It begins to look as if the St. Louis comrades were trying to arrange a "possum hunt" for the amusement of the national committee men when they assemble in the latter part of this month.

## The Thompson Lectures—A Resume.

The first bunch of the Thompson lectures was finished in Milwaukee on Monday evening—nine meetings, and every one a success. We were "up against" a storm or a bitter cold wave every night of the meetings; and on the night of the South Milwaukee lecture the Racine car broke an axle and held us half an hour. But the most matter was the right through it all and came out at this, with the most unique record for a series of meetings ever made in Milwaukee—and we think anywhere.

It speaks well for the Milwaukee method of organization and the strength of the movement from the personal point of view when we say that every meeting was well manned with numbers, canvassers for the literature, and agents for the Social Democratic Herald.

Comrade Thompson came to us fresh from his triumphs at Elgin, where he had been winning a recalcitrant lot of single taxers over to the new gospel of labor. We felt the impact of his enthusiasm and his confidence and more interested as they heard him again. His subjects ranged from the more abstruse, such as "The Class Struggle," to the most personal and immediately interesting, such as "Socialism and the Home," and many a person who had thought of Socialism as a narrow and rather limited system of thought began to appreciate the universal effect and value which has for the whole range of human life and experience.

The method of the meetings was also unique, and was well expressed in the name given to the series, "The Socialist Revival." As Comrade Thompson said, "When the orthodox revivalists had pictured heaven and hell, and sung the song of the new birth, and the lights turned low, then they would say, 'Everybody who wants to go to heaven—stand up!' Then they would pray." But in these meetings, when the logic of the Socialist message had been driven home by the humor and pathos of the speaker, he would then urge action. Everybody who desired to escape from the ignominy and misery of the present social system was asked to join the Social Democratic party, and to get to work.

In connection with these meetings a beginning was also made towards putting the movement in the state on a firm financial basis. As the comrades all understand, our party cannot hope for very much support from people of means, though it is receiving some. But if great insurance companies can build up a tremendous profit-making business on the basis of 5 and 10 cent payments, the

Social Democratic party can also organize its finances on the same basis. It is simply a matter of the comrades understanding the necessity of the situation, and each one doing his share in a properly organized effort to gather the funds which are absolutely necessary for the great state of Wisconsin to be won and organized for Socialism.

And so cards were passed, which contained both an application for membership, and a blank subscription for a monthly amount, to be collected quarterly by an authorized collector of the state executive board, for the work in Wisconsin.

The returns from these cards were very gratifying. About sixty new applicants signed the cards, while the amount subscribed on the cards in this short time and with the incomplete canvass was about \$250 a year.

Now for the rest of the work! We have 16,000 straight votes in Wisconsin. It is a small thing to ask that we should secure a small number of these straight members. But it is our stake at that point for the next six months, and see how near we can come to accomplishing it.

And with regard to the financial matter. It is becoming a physical impossibility to do the work required of our office force in the narrow quarters in which we have been working. A new headquarters is among the imperatives of the near future. We need \$5000 a year to carry on the work of the party in an effective manner. This sounds very large, until we say that if one-third of those who voted the straight ticket were to pay an average sum of 10 cents a month it would more than furnish this amount. Some are subscribing a dollar, some 50 cents, and some a quarter a month. Every one can do as much as 5 cents a month; and all ought to line up in this battle with the giants. This is like the old battles where the archers used to dismount the knights in their armor—not because every shaft could be aimed exactly true, but because there were veritable showers of arrows, and they literally rained them down upon the men in armor, so that if there was an exposed spot anywhere it was found and pierced.

It is not in our individual economic strength that the victory will lie, but in the fact that we are many, and can meet the enemy on this field even, by organization and the power of numbers. Comrade Thompson will carry the method and the spirit of this campaign throughout the state, and we look for a hearty co-operation on the part of the comrades, so that our movement shall find its true footing, and be free in the financial sense to carry the good tidings to all the state.

Comrade Thompson's dates after Milwaukee are as follows:

## JANUARY.

- 13—Plymouth, Turner hall.
- 14—Kiel, Reeburg's hall.
- 15—Hayton, Ecke's hall.
- 16—Stockbridge, rink.
- 17—Chilton, Turner hall.
- 18—Bristol, Opera House.
- 19, 20, 21—Whitewater.
- 22—Janesville.
- 23—Darlington.
- 24—Racine.
- 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30—Sheboygan and Sheboygan Falls.

## FEBRUARY.

- 2, 3, 4, Manitowish.
- 5, 6, 7, Two Rivers.
- 8, 9, 10, Neenah.
- 14, 15, New London.
- 16, De Pere.
- 17, 18, 19, 20, Green Bay.
- Others will be fixed within a week extending into March.

## AGENTS FOR THE HERALD.

- L. Juster, 42 Gouverneur street, New York, takes subscriptions for this paper.
- H. L. Bundy, 197 Clinton street, New York.
- N. Rosenau, news dealer, corner Tenth and Market streets, Philadelphia.
- E. Vandervoort, 148 South Fourth street, Chicago.
- Max Faller, 363 Sedgwick street, Chicago.
- Carl Maywald, 151 Twenty-third street, Milwaukee.
- Paul Mueller, Brown and Thirty-third streets, Milwaukee.
- Nick Petersen, 2714 North Avenue, Milwaukee.
- Fred. Leist, 430 Greenfield avenue, Milwaukee.

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NINETEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday in the month in Meiser's hall, corner Twenty-seventh and Villet streets. Louis Eiler, Secretary, 658 Twenty-ninth street.

FIFTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in Folkman's hall, corner Twenty-first and Center streets. C. Wiesel, 1224 Twenty-second street, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS at Zehender's hall, 1416 Tenth street, every second and fourth Tuesday in the month. Joe Beneschmidt, 1383 Ninth street, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD BRANCH (No. 4) meets every first and third Friday of each month at Mueller's hall, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets. George Moerschel, Secretary, 912 Twenty-third street.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Friday at 289 Eleventh avenue. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 417 Fourteenth avenue.

POLISH BRANCH MEETS FIRST and THIRD Sundays, 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Bonnell's hall, 777 Seventh avenue.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—LEON Greenbaum, Room 15, Allen building, St. Louis, Mo.

STATE EXECUTIVE BOARD—STATE SECRETARY, E. H. Thomas, 614 State street, Milwaukee, Wis.

THE CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETS first Monday evening of the month at Kaiser's hall, Fourth street, E. C. Meier, Secretary, 620 1/2 Latham street; Jacob Hunger, 602 Chestnut street, treasurer.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Tuesday at 8 p. m. at 903 Market street. Westphal, 770 Racine street, Secretary.

SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestnut streets. Fritz Kell, 544 Eleventh street, Secretary.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EACH first and third Thursday at 425 Fowler street. B. H. Helming, Jr., Secretary.

FOURTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. Thomas Bernold, 433 Clinton street, Secretary.

SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m. at 504 Fourth street. F. Rasmussen, 700 Booth street, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND and fourth Thursday evenings of the month at Grove hall, 524 East Water street. William Goetz, Secretary, 638 Market street.

EIGHTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avenue and Grove street. H. W. Blomquist, 616 Second avenue, Secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY first and third Thursday of the month in the Germania hall, corner Fourteenth and Walnut streets. Henry Bruch, 5021 Gelesia street, Secretary.

TENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE first and third Friday of the month at Babo street, corner Third and North streets. Fred Turner, hall, Twelfth and North streets. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY fourth Friday at Kroelinger's hall, corner Third and Orchard streets. F. W. Rasmussen, 524 Fourth street, Secretary.

TWELFTH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday at 807 Klinckhane avenue. Aug. Storch, Secretary, 919 Allen street.

THIRTEENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY second and fourth Wednesday of the month at 524 Clark street. Richard Elmer, 160

FIFTIETH WARD BRANCH MEETS FIRST and third Thursday. Jerome Underhill, Secretary, 3000 Wisconsin street.

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The book has already been translated into French, an English translation is appearing in London "Justice," and it has been welcomed by Socialists all over the world as a work of great importance. In the translation which has just been made by A. M. and May Wood Simons every effort has been made to make the work clearly intelligible to those who are not familiar with economic terms. It is printed in good, large type and bound in the Standard Socialist Series, and sells for 50 cents, cloth.

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## HALF-HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

### With the Workers.

Enclosing a nice list of subscribers Comrade Sienker of Missouri writes:

Dear Comrades: This will seem like a message from a distant land, no doubt, but we are not quite outside the pale of Socialist influence. On the contrary, we are doing due allowance for our tropical temperament, we think we are very respectable in numbers. We must admit that we fell many votes short of our number in the late election, but we are daunted we are preparing for a good municipal campaign, in the spring. Many of